FRANCE

& Cabinet Crisis Caused by Legislative Vote The President's Position Towards the Assembly—Resignation of the Ministry MacMahon and the Pope.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. Jan. 9, 1874. The Figure says the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations, but President MacMahon is endeavoring to persuade them to re-

Resignation of the Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 9-P. M. The Journal Official announces that the memthe Cabinet have resigned, in consequence of the absence from the Assembly yesterday of a large number of their supporters, which resulted in the defeat of the government.

President MacMahon begs the Ministers not to retire, but to await a vote of confidence, which will

be passed by the Assembly to-day. English Estimate of the Parliamentary Division-A Vote of Confidence To Be Asked for the Ministry.

Special despatches from Paris to the London morning journals state that the vote in the Assembiy yesterday on the bill in relation to the appoint-ment of Mayors by the government is not regarded

A vote of confidence in the government will be asked at the session to-day, and it is certain to be

THE ASSEMBLY IN TEMPORARY ADJOURNMENT. The Assembly to-day, at the request of Admiral Saisset, of the Left Centre, unanimously voted to adjourn until Monday.

No action was taken on the Ministerial question. There was great excitement in the lobbies

President MacMahon on the National Relations to the Pope. PARIS. Jan. 9, 1874.

President MacMahon to-day performed the ceremony of delivering the hats to the newly appointed French Cardinals. In his speech on the occasion he thanked the

Pope for conferring these honors on citizens of Prance, and added :- "The Holy Father knows our filial attachment and our admiration at the manner in which he supports his trials. His sympathies were with us in our misiortune, and ours are

SPAIN.

Ministerial Manifesto to the Nation-Cortes Dissolved by Decree.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MARDID, Jan. 9, 1874. The Ministry have issued a long manifesto, addressed to the nation, declaring their objects to be identical with those of the revolution of 1868. CORTES DISSOLVED BY DECREE AND THE COUP CON-

A decree was promulgated to-day dissolving the Cortes, and announcing that elections for a new body will be held as soon as order is rendered secure and freedom and universal suffrage are un-

The Carlists in Active Movement-Bilbao Invested and a Battle Imminent.

BAYONNE, Jan. 9, 1874. Don Carlos and General Elio, with 25,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, have entered Santona. Generals Moriones and Astrejana, have received

A pattle is expected to take place soon, the Carlists making the attack. The Carlists now completely surround Bilbao,

and are about to renew their attack on Portuga

Cabinet Representation Abroad-Cuban Congratulations.

The government of Spain will make many changes in its representatives abroad, but Admiral Polo de Bernabe, the Minister at Washington, will remain there.

The government continues to receive congratu latory telegrams from all quarters, especially from Cuba.

ENGLAND.

bert-Victoria's Compliment to the Bonapartes - Rate of Discount on 'Change-Bullion to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1874. The Prince of Wales unveiled the statue of the Prince Consort at the Holborn Viaduct to-day appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of vast crowds of spectators.

A public breakfast was subsequently given at Guildhall, at which toasts to the health of the royal family were given and responded to with speeches expressing the warmest sympathy and affection for the Queen. NAPOLEON'S REMAINS TRANSFERRED.

The remains of the late Emperor Napoleon III. were transferred to-day to the sarcophagus presented to Eugénie by Queen Victoria. ▲ number of leading Bonapartists attended the ceremony, but Prince Napoleon was absent. DISCOUNT ON 'CHANGE.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3 7-16 per cent, which is 9-16 per cent below the Bank of England rate. BULLION TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of WEATHER REPORT.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

GERMANY.

The Question of Church Government at the Election Polls.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 10-6 A. M. A Berlin despatch to the London Times in timates that it is possible that the elections to be held in Germany to-day will give a fourth of the seats in the Reichstag to the ultramontane party.

CUBA.

Political Refugee Returned—His Arrest—Project of Forced Loans.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1874. Pernando Cisneros, a prominent Cuban, against whom a decree of banishment from the island exists, took passage at Vera Cruz for St. Thomas on the steamship John Eider, which touches here. When the vessel arrived at Havana Cisneros voluntarily landed. He was recognized, arrested

PROJECT FOR FORCED LOAVE The Junta of the Debt at yesterday's session resolved that the only means of relieving the financial crisis is by the system of forced loans, and will sue one of \$30,000,000 at six per cent interest, payable in gold.

THE VIRGINIUS INVESTIGATION.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9, 1874. Captain W. D. Whiting, Lientenant A. Marex and ssistant Engineer W. H. Harris, of the navy, and Mr. M. P. Handy, arrived here to-night from Key West, en roule for Washington, to appear before the Commission to investigate into the surrender

AMUSEMENTS.

Maurel-Wienlawski Concert.

was given by Messrs. Wieniawski, Schwarts, Matzka and Bergner, and was more successful

than any of the other specimens of cham-ber music given at those concerts. Chamber

nusic requires players of equal calibre, and

accustomed, through years of experience, to blend tone and style together, so that no undue

ment can take place. Where such a surpassing

Mr. John Jack as Falstaff.

any of his belongings. Out of mere humanity a protest must be uttered if he be again brought to

thing Shakespeare made him. From fear of

harm to themselves most actors have left the

fat knight to utter sonorous snores behind the arras in Dame Quickly's inn. Last night Mr.

John Jack essayed the part of Sir John, at the Park

artist as Wieniawski takes a part in chami

more interesting than either of its predec

The third of the series of concerts an took place last night at Steinway Hall before a small audience. The programme was Chief Justice. and was rendered faultlessly. The quartet in A minor of Schumann, which opened the concert,

Relieve the Treasury.

Government Regulation of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1874. Nomination of Caleb Cushing for Chief

The nomination of Caleb Cushing, Minister to

ment can take place. Where such a surpassing artist as Wieniawski takes a part in chamber music the superiority of his art and his violin makes itself felt, and the necessary balance of tone is lost. This, however, was less apparent last night than at the two preceding concerts. M. Wieniawski's assistants showed an earnestness and spirit that brought out the salient points of Schumann's magnificent work, which gives each instrument equal prominence and in which the subjects are so evenly distributed. The first polonaise of Wieniawski, which he played on this occasion, is one of the most brilliant and sparkling of his works. Maurei sang the lovely romance from "Dinorah," "Sei vendicata assai" and a selection from "Dinorah," "sei vendicata assai" and a selection from "Dinorah," in his best style. Miss Jennie bull sang an aria by Paccini which Mme. Cash-Poilini made so popular in this city some years ago. Her voice is a pleasant, sympathetic contraito, and has only the fault of occasionally ialling below the proper pitch. Her phrasing is also deficient, as it does not always give an intelligible idea of a work. Mme. Schiller played Liszt's transcription of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and, with M. Wieniawski, the celebrated Kreutzersonata of Beethoven. Her success in the former work was unequivocal, and in response to an entinsiastic encore she gave an excellent rendering of an étude by Kullak. With a light, emotional touch, Mme. Schiller playesses intelligence in phrasing and expression of a high order. There is not much depth in her style, but there are neatness and poetry in her execution, it is the best specimen of lady planism, with the exception of Miss Mehlig, we have ever had in New York. rous inquiries were passed around in the desire t troversy as in the Williams case. "Old Jack" has been so long dead that it were pitiful to revive him and leave him destitute of States struck the Senatorial ear with unusual in tioned great relief was shown and express tread the stage, a wreck of, and travesty on, the engaged in arranging his affairs in view of his d the arras in Dame Quickly's inn. Last night Mr. John Jack essayed the part of Sir John, at the Park Theatre. in Brooklyn. Whatevermay be Mr. Jack's idea of the character, it is certain that he did not completely express that idea. He was so hampered and worried by the incomptence of his assistants, with but few exceptions, that he could not exhibit a jovial coward in his own person. Mr. Jack is modest and does not profess to have completed his study of Sir John Falstan. If this were not so less hesitation would be found to pronounce that his representation of the gross old knight has as much of burlesque as it has of true acting in it. Shakespeare's Falstan was a coward, who knew his quality. He did not attempt to cajole himself, but only tried to dupe his associates with the belief that he was brave. Mr. Jack does not show this, but makes old Jack his own dupe. He finally contradicts himself by finely rendering the soliloquy by which Falstan proves to himself that honor is a thing of naught, useless to men who would live. In the Inn scene, after the Gadshill robbery, Mr. Jack alots to Falstan adegree of sensitiveness which is inconsistent with the rest of his part. Shame was unknown to the boon companion of the princely assailant of Chief, Justice Gascoigne, and, even in the face of Prince Hal, Falstan must have bothe the bold front of a braggart, knowing himself secure from harm. These things are specially aluded to, as it would be uniair to condemn Mr. Jack's faults without stating them, nor would it be right to refuse him credit for many excellencies in the part which he developed. naturally considerably surprised at the announce mission, and having completed Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Confederation duties Justice Marshall was appointed while Secretary of State, and for Theatre this evening.

The second Philharmonic concert in Brooklyn

1801 while Secretary of State, and for short time after continued to act in that office. will be seen that the courts and diplomacy those early days were sometimes united.

Mr. Theodore Thomas has received a number of urgent requests from ladies for a repetition of Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody.

The Chrismastide concert of Mr. Jerome Hopkins will be given at Steinway Hall to night. Theodore Thomas gives his second matinee this afternoon at Mr. Sothern is playing David Garrick, with his usual success, in Chicago. Signor Salvini played Sullivan there on Tuesday last, and gave the local critics an opportunity to make "odorous com-

M. Gobatti, the young maëstro, has created a great sensation by the production of his opera, \$7,000, an unparalleled event in Italy. The debut of Rossini did not bring him one-tenth of that

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

"Saratoga" will be produced at the Fifth Avenu

Mr. Edwin Booth's Philadelphia fortnight is run-

Miss Kate Fraser Fox will make her first appear-

ance at Booth's Theatre, on Monday evening, in

ning away to full houses nightly.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of least pressure is now apparently ce tral north of and near Lake Huron; clear or fair weather, with light southerly winds, continues New England: the cloudiness has increased with less pressure and without any decided change of temperature in the Middle and South Atlanti States: light to fresh southwesterly winds and snow are reported from the lower lake region and the western portion of the Middle States; clear weather, with higher temperature and light westerly winds, prevails in Alabama.

Probabilities. FOR NEW ENGLAND, THE MIDDLE STATES AND THE LOWER LAKE BEGION LIGHT AND FRESH SOUTHEAST-ERLY AND SOUTHWESTERLY WINDS WILL PREVAIL, WITH AREAS OF BAIN IN THE INTERIOR DURING TH DAY. THE CLOUDINESS WILL INCREASE ON THE MID-DLE AND EAST ATLANTIC COASTS, FOLLOWED BY BAIN

DUBING THE EVENING.

For the South Atlantic States generally cloudy weather with light rain on the coast, the pressure

and temperature changing but slightly.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy or clear weather, with southwesterly to northwesterly winds and lower temperature.

Telegraphic reports have not been received from

the lower lake region westward to the Missouri Valley and southward to the Gulf Coast.

The Weather in This City Yesterday The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Phar-

Average temperature yesterday. Average temperature corresponding date last

CANAL NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9, 1874. Two canal boats, laden with wheat, in tow of tug, left this port this morning for Lockport. Canal navigation in this locality, at this season, is without precedent. The weather is still soft and there is no ice or snow. The lake, river and canal

RIVER NAVIGATION.

POUGHERPSIE, Jan. 9, 1873. Two steam tugs passed here to-day, going north, n 14 cansi boats in tow. They will be able to

REWARD OFFERED FOR CRIMINALS.

· BOSTON, Jan. 9, 1874. The Selectmen of Abington offer a reward \$1,000 and the bank \$500 for the apprehension of the parties who assaulted watchman Ployd, with in-tent to rob the Abington Bank, on Tuesday night.

A MURDERER RESPITED.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 9, 1874. Steele, who was to have been hanged at Bould to-day, for the marder of Brooks, has seen respited by Governor Elbert until February 12.

Caleb Cushing Nominated for

Retrenchment Alone Not Adequate to

Opposition of the War Department to Army Reduction.

Railroads.

Justice-Speculations Regarding the Mission to Madrid.

Spain, to be Chief Justice of the United States was received in the Senate with marked satisfac tion. Senator Sumner expressed his approbation in emphatic terms, and in this he was followed by a number of other Senators equally prominent. There is no doubt that the nomination will be confirmed at the next executive session. The embarrassment occasioned the friends of the administration by the nomina tion of such an unfit person as Williams led to no little anxiety as to who should follow, and nume obtain information as to the probable new ap pointee. These Senators evidently had no desire to fall into such another disagreeable con President's secretary appeared, some what late in the day, the announcement of a message from the President of the United portance. When the name of Cushing was men The nomination was made entirely without Mr. Cushing's knowledge. All day he had been busily parture for Madrid, two weeks from to-morrow. About four o'clock this afternoon he received a telegram from a friend in New York, congratulating him on the honor conferred upon him. He was ment and could hardly credit it until subse quently confirmed. Mr. Cushing has not as yet received his commission as Minister, it being customary to accompany it with instructions. Upon his confirmation as Chief Justice he will resign, unless the President should still desire him to carry out his mission to Spain, before assuming the duties of his higher office. This he could do without any violation of law, as may be shown by the following prece dents:-John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, while holding that office, was appointed Minister to England. He transacted the duties resumed his judicial functions. Mr. Jav. when appointed Chief Justice, was holding over as Oliver Ellsworth, appointed in 1796, while Chief

France, and having performed these diplomatic returned to preside over the Court. construction of the law at that time was that the prohibition of exercising two functions applied to salaries and not to office. The received opinion now is that it applies to both. This, however, is not sustained by the law, which merely says that no person, who the salary or compensation of which exceeds \$2,500, shall receive the compensation of the other office. There is no provision of the constitution or statutes to prohibit the holding of two offices. The act of 1850, again, says that no person shall receive the allowance of two offices at the same time. The act of 1852 forbids a person from receiving more than one salary. Chief Justice Taney decided that there is no

law to prohibit a person from holding two offices at the same time. Hence, if the President should see fit to continue Mr. Cushing in his diplomatic duties he can do so. An impression seems to preederal judges. The only law approaching this is one which states that after having served 10 years and passed the age of 70 any Judge of a United Nelson was the first and only example under this provision. Mr. Cushing is now 73 years of age. but as vigorous in in-tellect and body as a man of 50. His nomination for Chief Justice took the Senate by surprise. He had just been confirmed as Minister to Spain, for which position his services were considered indispensable to the settlement of perplexing state of affairs now existing be ween the United States and Spain, growing out of the Cuban troubles. After the withdrawal o

the nomination of Williams Senators had been asing who was most likely, of their own members, to be named for the place. It will be remem bered that twice this week, in these despatches it has been stated that in case of the withdraw of Williams Cushing would be the forthcoming man, as it was known that the Presi dent, had it not been for influences brought to bear upon him, would have made Cushing his first nominee. Aside from his persons

ppreciation of the eminent fitness of Cushing for the office, there was the desire to recognize the services of the American counsel at the Genevi arbitration by some marked testimonial Of the three Geneva counsel Evarts was pas by because of the personal pique entertained by the President toward him on account of his con nection as counsel in the Andrew Johnson im-peachment trial. Waite, of Ohio, was but little nown to the country at large. There remaine then but Cushing. After he had allowed himself to be persuaded out of his first choice he was at a loss whom to select. He had promised that the nomination should be sent in early in the present session of Congress. So, without reflectng, in the haste of the moment he tendered it to Williams. The result is known. Conkling, so generally spoken of for several months previous

to the assembling of Congress, had the strong personal good will of the President, but the Sens tor had no desire to abandon his active political life for the dignity and honor attending this high judicial position. The high honors which have thus within the last few days been showered upon Caleb Cushing must cause him to realize the truth of the old proverb, "It never rains but it The nomination of Mr. Cushing was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and immedi-diately favorably reported to the Senate. Sena-

tor Morton objected in executive session, and it therefore lies over until the next executive ses sion. Some of the Senators think Mr. Cushing too old, others that he is unreliable and others that he is not qualified. The trouble is that the main body of the Senate is not competent to judge, and, while it sought to impress upon the country its condemnation of an inferior appoint ment in the name of Williams, the opposite more is bewildering in the name of Cuaning. Williams was not competent. Cushing is too able, but he will be

Hope of Increased Revenue from

toms.
The receipts from customs are so variable as to afford no data at present on which to base hopeful calculations concerning the future. It is, how-ever, supposed at the Treasury Department that in about 10 days the receipts will be more uniform. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is much encouraged by the receipts of his bureau. So far for this month they are \$3,000,000, and the prospect is they will soon be restored to what they were be-

WASHINGTON. | fore the lace panie, thus fulfilling his calculation of \$100,000,000 annually.

Treasury Relief Other than Retrenen-

ment Needed. Several of the members of the Appropriation Committees think the estimates will be bout \$10,600,000, but that this will not be suff to bring the expenditures of the government within the receipts from all sources for the next fiscal year. Therefore, some measure of Treasury relief will be necessary. As to what this shall be there is at present no indication. Congress will not act bastily on the subject.
Circumlocution in the Senate.

The Senate, like a body of well-trained acto who act best when ther lose sight of themselves came seriously down to the financial work which it is their task and desire to clear up as quickly as possible, and, during the morning hour, Morton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, led off with ear nest practical business by introducing Senate bill No. 147, authorizing national banks to reduce their capital stock and withdraw bonds accordingly Debate on this consumed the morning hour with at least a semblance of approach to the considera-tion of the great financial interests of the country. The morning hour having expired, the game of battle-door and shuttlecock on the Salary bill was carried on ad nauseum for the balance of the day. Clayton, with youthful intrepidity, sought a play ful diversion by offering a scythe-like amendment conch was soon whacked by the Senatorial endgel. and almost as soon as he went down his amend ment went with him. Cragin, of New Hampshire in his dry way, characterized the debate on the Salary bill as the play, "How Not To Do It," and this may be remarked as true of many Senators who seem to have graduated from the Circumlocu tion Office.

The Proposed Army Reduction Before

the House Military Committee. The statement of Secretary Belknap to-day and of Adjutant General Townsend yesterday before the House Committee on Military Affairs supplemented and confirmed in most particulars the opinions expressed by General Sherman in connec tion with the proposed reduction of the army. They show that the existing 25 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavairy and five of artiliery are all kept employed in keeping the Indians in subjection, garrisoning posts and fortifications, sup-plying escorts to boundary commissioners, picketing the Pacific railroads and in other duties o great public importance. The army appropriations for several years past have been on so economical a scale that the War Department has not been able, on account of the expense, to make changes of regiments which have been for seven or eight years past stationed in unhealthy parts of the country. The uncertainty as to the action of Congress in regard to army reduction is repre sented as having a very injurious effect on the retaining their commissions, are losing that regard for their profession and esprit de corps which is so necessary in the army. Secretary Belknap says that, although he assented to the reduction of the estimates, the army, at its present state, cannot be maintained for the amount of the reduced appropriations, and that, in order to keep within the amount recommended, recruiting will have to be stopped, either entirely or partially A remarkable fact, in connection with the army, is that the average annual reduction, "based on the experience of the last three years," through over 16,000, and of this figure over 7,000 is unde the head of desertions. Secretary Belknap does not entirely coincide with General Sherman as to the uselessness of our seacoast fortifications generally; but, on the contrary, thinks that they ought to be completed and rendered more effec-

Taxes to Remain on Friction Matches and Stamps.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day instructed its chairman to report adversely on the bills to remove the taxes on friction matches and

The Bill for Government Regulation of Railroads.

The House Committee on Post Roads and Canals this morning further considered Mr. McCrary's bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the States, and favorably disposed of five of its 14 sections. The fourth section, prescribing the powers of the Board of nine commissioners, was some what amended so as to amplify their powers and prescribe a longer term for holding office than four

Mormon Argument Against the Utah Elder Cannon this morning argued against Mr. McKee's bill for reform in Utah matters, which

was further considered, without action, by the House Committee on Territories. cusations Against Him. Indea Rusteed, of the District Court of the United States for the State of Alabama, has ad-

dressed a pamphlet of five printed pages to each individual member of the House Judiciary Com. mittee, alluding to Mr. Hoar's original resolution with reference to his alleged judicial misconduct, introduced in 1873, and giving a statement under oath of the times when and the places in Alabama where, during 1870 to 1873, he has held courts and omce. He concludes, in speaking of Mr. Hoar's resolution, thus:-"If it is fashioned after the model of the wooden house of the Greeks I am ready to meet any accusation it contains when it shall come from its concealment. I ask only one favor from your hands, and I ask this as much in the interests of justice and fair dealing as for myself. It is that in any investigation you see fit to institute I be allowed to confront my ac cusers, and cross-examine them before your com-This was granted me by both of the Judiciary Committees of the former Congress. It was all I asked then. It is all of mere grace I shall ever ask from any committee of inquiry."

Women Opposing Their Disfranchise.

A memorial was filed in the House to-day by Mr. Shanks, from the Indianapolis Women's Suffrage Association, in opposition to the repeal by Con gress of the right of female suffrage in the Territories. They oppose such a measure because it contemplates a step backward in the progres which this nation has for nearly a century ment whose powers are derived from the consent of the governed, as foreshadowed in the Declara tion of Independence, "because it will be an act of gross injury to nearly one-half of the pioneers of civilization, who have braved the hardships and dangers of frontier life, and who justly claim a voice in the government which may dispose of their lives, their liberty and property, and because such a repeal proposes a return to the barbarous usages of the Dark Ages—a step wholly unworthy the intelligence and refinement of the nineteenth century." The memorial was referred to the Ju-The Colored Members of the House and

the Civil Rights Bill. The colored brethren of the House admit tha General Butler talked beautifully about their race in his speech on the Equal Rights bill, but they fear

that he proposes to emasculate their Equal Rights bill. This, they assert, they will not submit to Whether Butler can persuade them to abandon their desire for "mixed" schools, or whether they will stand as a unit for Sumner's bill, remains to be seen.

The Washington National Monument Fund.

The trustees of the Washington National Monu ment Fund at a meeting yesterday appointed a committee to take charge of the interests of the association before Congress with a view to immediate action on the House report of 1872, in which tion of the monument is recommended. Embarrassment of Postal Contracts by

Decision of the Department of Justice. Postmaster General Creswell appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day to in form them of the embarrassing situation in which the department contracts for postal cards had

Attorney General for the Post Office Der who holds that said contract conflicts with the joint resolution of 1868 prohibiting contracts for stationery for a longer period than one year. Mr. Creswell thinks the law is susceptible of broader construction; but, to remove all doubt on the ques tion, seeks an authoritative construction, or, if necessary, the amendment of it at the hands of Con

Additional Nominations

The President has nominated Seth M. Barber to be Pension Agent at Cleveland, Ohio; H. B. Swope to be United States Attorney for the Western die trict of Pennsylvania; George R. Peck to be United District of Columbia, to be Secretary of the Com-mission for determining the boundary line between Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains.

To-day the recommendation of Senator Mitchell to have 800 square miles or 512,000 acres of the siletz and Alsea Indian Reservations in Oregon thrown open to settlement by Executive order was submitted to Inspector Kemble for report, with instructions that the recommendation had the approval of the Department of the Interior. This leaves 100 square miles for the Indians, in cluding their improvements and fishing grounds.

Report of Judge Durell's Resignation It is stated by Louisianians here now that Judge Durell, of that State, has placed his resignation at

Reception by Mrs. Fish. The first card reception of Secretary and Mrs. Fish this season took place to-night. Their rest dence was crowded, many distinguished person being among the guests.

MEXICO.

Citizen Claims Against the United States-Congressional Inquiry Concerning Electoral Irregularities.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 8, 1874. La Voz Publica, of this city, says that claims exceeding \$100,000,000 against the United States have been presented before the Mexican Frontier Commissioners, recently authorized to investigate the depredations and injuries committed on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande by American citizens, and that this amount will hardly cover the losses sustained by inhabitants of the State of Tamau-

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF INCHIES The Governor has called an extra session of the Congress of this State to consider the questions which have arisen out of the discord and the irregularities in the late municipal elections in Tampico, Matamoras and other parts of the State.

National Measures for State Pacification. MATAMORAS, Jan. 9, 1874.

In order to suppress the disorders have existed for several months past in the State of Cohahuila between the followers of General Zepeda, who was deposed as Governor by the Legislature of the State, and Dr. Salas, who was elected in his stead, the Federal Congress at the city of Mexico has authorized President Lerdo to appoint a provisional

Fifty thousand dollars was also appropriated to arm and equip 2,000 men of the National Guard in Cohahulla to support the provisional Governor and maintain order until a new Legisla ture can be elected and the State pacified.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Ex-President Baez, of St. Domingo, at St Thomas-French and English Hospitality-Samana Bay Affairs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sr. THOMAS, Jan. 4, 1874. A French man-of-war arrived here this morning oringing ex-President Baez, of St. Domingo, as a

mingo, Baez, seeing that resistance was useless entered into a convention with General Gonzales the supreme chief of the revolutionists, stipulating that he should be allowed to leave neaceably and that his friends should be permitted to remain in

the country unmolested. This was agreed to, and the revolutionists immediately entered the capital amid the acclamations of the people.

PEACE AND COMMERCE. The country is tranquil. Business continues as usual.

SAMANA BAY DIPLOMACY. General Gonzales denies having given any orders affecting the Samana Bay Company. On the assembling of Congress the matter of the lease will be calmly discussed.

VENEZUELA.

Educational Enlightenment and Peace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAGUAYRA, Dec. 25, 1873. Peace prevails throughout the Republic. Public schools on the American system are reasing.

HAYTI.

Revolution Suppressed - Preparing for Choice of a President.

TELETRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JACMEL, Jan. 1, 1874. The insurgent movement near Port au Prince has been suppressed and the leaders arrested. Serious disturbances are feared at the ensuing Presidential election.

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Jan. 9, 1874. The veterans of the Mexican war, presided over by General Gideon J. Pillow, met yesterday and by General Gleen J. Phlow, met yesterday and appointed delegates to the Convention which meets in Washington on the 15th inst. Resolutions were adopted to memorialize Congress to erect a monument at Washington in memory of fallen comrades, and to grant pensions to the survivors.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.
The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now

ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "One White Lie," together with the very Latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the the hour of publication; Message of the President on the Virginius Case, and Text of the Negotiations with Spain regarding the vessel; the B Frauds; Capture of the Masked Burglars of the Rural Districts; the Durell Investigation; Proposed Grand Naval Drill; the Liquor Law in Boston; Lincoln's Birthplace; the New Hampshire Republican Convention; Mrs. Ann Eliza Young on Mormonism; Recorder Hackett on Political Pat-Sufficiated: Horrible Murder in Salamanca, N. Y. the Public Debt and the New Valuation of Foreign the Public Debt and the New Valuation of Foreign Moneys. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Political, Religious, Literary and Sporting Intelligence; Amusements; Varieties, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and Accounts of All the Important and Interesting Events of the Week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, \$2; three copies, \$5; it we copies, \$5; ten copies, \$15; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Herald.

A SUICIDE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9, 1874. Richard Wears, a photographer, while in a fit of insanity, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistolCHARGED W. ITH LIBEL

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